- | - |) **MASON & THOMAS** 1 **BRADLEY S. THOMAS (SBN 78946)** CB AUG -4 F.1 2:09 2 Attorneys at Law 2151 River Plaza Drive, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95833-4129 3 Telephone: (916) 567-8211 Facsimile: (916) 567-8212 4 5 Attorneys for Defendants Benson Young & Downs, Robert E. Hall, Pike Insurance Agency, Hancor Insurance Agency, 6 Caputo Insurance Agency, RTI Insurance Services Julie Baker, Jerry Soloman, Reggie Caillouet 7 8 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA 10 11 CV-N-03-0119-HDM-VPC Thomas A. Dillon, Independent Fiduciary 12 of Employers Mutual Plans, 13 Plaintiff. PRELIMINARY REPORT 14 VS. 15 James Lee Graf, et al, 16 Defendants. 17 18 1. 19 STATEMENT OF PRELIMINARY UNDERSTANDING OF FACTS 20 This preliminary statement of understanding of facts is submitted on behalf of those 21 defendants currently represented by the Law Office of Mason & Thomas. It is not intended 22 to be an exhaustive recitation nor does it list those facts which may be unique to any one 23 defendant. Rather it is intended to present an overview of counsel's understanding of 24 25 those facts that are relatively undisputed. Beginning in early 2001, insurance agencies heard from various reliable sources 26 that there was a company, Employers Mutual, LLC., offering health insurance plans to 27 employers at competitive premium rates. The agencies were told that the plans were 28

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insured by a highly regarded insurance company. There was a third party administrator located in Nevada called Sierra Administrators. The premiums were reasonably competitive because the insurer could, unlike for example Blue Cross/Blue Shield, underwrite the risks and was not required to accept all applicants.

Application forms were sent to the agencies along with premium rating programs and the terms and conditions of the health insurance coverage; there was nothing on the face of these documents to suggest Employer's Mutual was anything other than a professional and legitimate company. Prior to returning applications on behalf of clients, the agencies completed investigation into the viability of the plan being offered by Employer's Mutual, LLC and determined to their satisfaction that this was an appropriate plan to be offering to their clients. Many even contacted their respective state's department of insurance and were not given any reason to suspect Employer's Mutual.

The insurance agencies then proceeded to offer the plan to clients. The applications were completed and coverage placed with Employer's Mutual. The clients paid monthly premiums for the coverage on behalf of their employees.

The agencies did not become of aware of any concerns from clients until mid-2001 when some clients reported delays in receiving identification cards, delays in payments to health care providers, and health care providers denying they had agreed to participate in an Employer's Mutual network of providers. The agencies called the wholesale brokers and/or the third party administrator to try to resolve the problems. They were assured that the problems were temporary and the result of administrative glitches. Some agencies participated in a conference call with representatives from Employer's Mutual and were again assured that all was well.

As the summer months progressed the number of complaints increased. Many of the insurance agencies asked for specific documentation of insurance from Employer's Mutual and began to perform additional investigation. Various state departments of insurance started their own investigations into Employer's Mutual.

 Ultimately several departments of insurance issued cease and desist orders. Long before receiving those orders, most of the agencies has stopped offering Employer's Mutual's plans to clients and had written to those who had signed up for the plans strongly suggesting they cancel the existing Employer's Mutual plan and look elsewhere for health insurance coverage.

These defendants are informed that Employer's Mutual was never able to contract with an insurance company for payment of medical expenses. These defendants are informed that a substantial amount of medical expenses incurred by participants in the plan were not paid.

II.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF CRITICAL FACTUAL ISSUES

The primary factual issue as to these defendants is whether they performed an adequate investigation into the viability of Employer's Mutual and its health insurance plan before offering it to clients. Plaintiff's complaint alleges that there were a number of "red flags" present at the time of offering that should have alerted the defendants to "alert a competent insurance producer to the fact that he or she was being had at the expense of the clients."

With regard to the amounts of unpaid bills being claimed as damages, a determination will have to be made in each instance as to how much of the bill would have been paid by the plan and how much would have been paid by the patient/member.

III.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF LEGAL ISSUES

- (1) Whether Dillon has standing to prosecute this action against individual insurance agents and brokers.
- (2) Whether the federal court has jurisdiction over the claims against the insurance agents and brokers.
- (3) Whether the claims against the individual insurance agents and brokers are preempted by ERISA.

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